

any to know that he regarded it as practically finished, and was about to send the first installment of copy to the printer, Mr. A. A. Heller of Lancaster; and that it is understood his nephew, Dr. J. K. Small, will edit the work.

Dr. Porter's "Flora of Colorado" published as part of Hayden's Survey of the territories, was long the only hand-book for botanists in that region. A number of species have been named in his honor, as well as the genus *Porterella*, so named by Dr. Gray.

As a member of an excursion party his boundless enthusiasm became the life of the company. It is among the proudest memories of a young botanist's life to have been on such a trip with Dr. Porter. Although like most persons who are slow to make up their minds until they have the actual facts before them, he was very positive in defending an opinion once formed, yet he gladly welcomed any new fact from even the humblest source. Few will forget the intense pleasure his discovery in 1867 of *Sedum Rhodiola* on the face of cliffs two hundred feet above the Delaware River, gave to him as a proof of its glacial deposit there ages ago.

With the passing away of Torrey, Engelmann, Gray, Chapman, Porter and other botanists, of the last generation, readily recalled an era in American botany closes.

GERMANTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA.

NOTES ON THE ERICACEAE OF NEW ENGLAND.

WALTER DEANE.

As two years have passed since the publication of the Preliminary List of New England Plants, — I, dealing with the *Ericaceae* (RHODORA, I, pp. 93-94), it seems best to make such additions and corrections as will bring the List to date and represent our knowledge of the New England representatives of the family at the present time. The genera here, as in the list, are arranged alphabetically.

Gaylussacia dumosa, Torr. & Gray. Through the kindness of Mr. A. A. Eaton I have received a specimen of this species collected by him at French's Pond, North Hampton, New Hampshire, in 1898, where it is "tolerably abundant." A cross can now mark this in my

list. Mr. Eaton has already recorded this species from a bog in Nottingham, New Hampshire, in RHODORA, II, p. 168.

Gaylussacia dumosa, var. *hirtella*, Gray. Mr. M. L. Fernald has kindly called my attention to the fact that the specimens on which I based my Massachusetts and Rhode Island records of this variety, so named by Wm. Boott and S. T. Olney on the sheets containing the specimens in the Gray Herbarium, have not the glandular-hirsute or hispid character that properly belongs to this form and is exhibited in plants from further south. This name accordingly should be dropped from my list.

Gaylussacia resinosa, var. *glaucocarpa*, Robinson. I have visited several times the type locality of this plant in Jaffrey, New Hampshire, and was pleased to see the article by Dr. B. L. Robinson in RHODORA, II, pp. 81-83, in which he gives varietal distinction to this blue-fruited form of our common huckleberry. In RHODORA II, p. 168, Mr. A. A. Eaton states that *glaucocarpa* "is more abundant in the coast towns of Rockingham county, New Hampshire, than the type; the fruit is larger, juicier and more generally esteemed." This shows that the plant is well recognized by the country people at large. Dr. C. B. Graves has kindly sent me specimens of this variety collected by him in Waterford and Groton, Connecticut, in August, 1898. In reply to my inquiries in regard to the relative size of the fruit, abundance and general distribution of the plant, Dr. Graves writes under date of March 3, 1901, "With regard to the berries of *glaucocarpa*, I should say that on the whole and as a rule when fully grown they were quite as large as those of the species. I have seen some very large berries. . . . I should call the plants abundant at the points where I have noticed them. As a rule they grow in little irregular patches of eight or ten square yards, with little or no admixture of the species, which, however, usually grows near by. Much more rarely in my experience they grow mingled together. For table uses they seem to me just as good as *G. resinosa* and I could detect no difference either in flavor or in relative seediness." I have also seen in the Gray Herbarium and that of Mr. J. H. Sears of Salem, specimens of *glaucocarpa* from Topsfield, Massachusetts, collected in June and July, 1899, by Mr. Sears and referred to by Dr. Robinson together with Dr. Graves' plants, in his paper on the subject. I am glad to report this variety from Maine also. Mr. E. L. Rand has shown me specimens in his herbarium from the Island of Mt. Desert,

Maine, collected by him, on September 7 and 8, 1896, on Ox Hill, Seal Harbor; on the Western Triad, and in a clearing near Jordan Pond. These points are within two or three miles of each other. The plant is evidently distributed widely over the Island, for Mr. Rand says that the berry pickers whose occupation takes them over widely separated localities seem to be well acquainted with this blue variety and to recognize its large size in comparison with the common form. This places a cross against Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Connecticut in my list. Such a wide distribution having been found for this blue-fruited huckleberry in so short a time since its first publication as a variety, doubtless it is widely scattered over all the New England States.

Gaylussacia resinosa, forma *leucocarpa*, Britton. I find in the Gray Herbarium a specimen of this white-fruited form of our common huckleberry, collected in August, 1892, at Brunswick, Maine, by Miss Kate Furbish who states on the label accompanying the plant that the berries are white and translucent. See Porter, Torr. Bull., XVI, 1889, p. 21, and Britton, Torr. Bull., XVII, 1890, p. 125. This name should be introduced with a cross in my list.

Kalmia glauca, Ait. Mr. E. B. Harger collected this species in Woodbury, Connecticut, May 26, 1899, and recorded it in RHODORA, II, p. 125. I have seen his specimens in the Herbarium of the New England Botanical Club and a cross should represent it in my list. Mr. J. N. Bishop has sent me specimens of the same species which he collected at Burlington, Connecticut, on June 3, 1900. He says that the plants were very abundant. *Kalmia glauca* was reported from Spectacle Ponds, Kent, in the same state, by Mr. C. K. Averill in RHODORA, I, p. 40.

Kalmia latifolia, L. This species was credited by me to Vermont in RHODORA, I, p. 136. This state should be represented by a cross in my list.

Loiseleuria procumbens, Desv. This northern species was found in various localities on Mt. Katahdin, Maine, in July, 1900, by Messrs. J. R. Churchill, M. L. Fernald, and E. F. Williams. I have seen specimens in Mr. Fernald's and Mr. Churchill's herbaria. A cross should represent it in my list.

Pyrola rotundifolia var. *uliginosa*, Gray. Mr. Fernald has collected this variety in a bog in Crystal, Aroostook County, in the northern part of Maine, in August, 1900. I have seen it in his herbarium. This should be marked with a cross in my list.

Rhododendron canescens, Michx. This species is found in New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts and Rhode Island as far as my examination has gone. I have studied the following specimens:— NEW HAMPSHIRE, Walpole (*M. L. Fernald*), Jaffrey (*E. F. Williams*): VERMONT, Manchester (*Mrs. W. H. Graham & Mary A. Day*), Lake Dunmore (*Ezra Brainerd*), West Rutland (*E. F. Williams*): MASSACHUSETTS, Concord (*H. Mann*), Ashburnham (*S. Harris*), Montague (*J. R. Churchill*), Mt. Toby, Leverett (*J. R. Churchill*), Pittsfield (*W. Oakes*): RHODE ISLAND, Providence (*G. Thurber*). These states should each be represented by a cross in my list.

Rhododendron nudiflorum, Torr. This species is found in Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut as far as I have been able to find out. I have examined specimens from MASSACHUSETTS, Dedham (*H. A. Young*), Norwood (*E. F. Williams*): RHODE ISLAND, Warwick (*J. F. Collins*), Providence (*G. Thurber, J. F. Collins*): CONNECTICUT, Bridgeport (*E. H. Eames*), Southington (*L. Andrews*). These three states should each be represented by a cross in my list.

In studying these species it has been impossible to see the types, and I have accordingly availed myself of the best and most reliable descriptions that I can find in which the important characters are clearly contrasted. These are in the Illustrated Flora of Britton and Brown. In all the cases above mentioned the specimens bear out well the characters as drawn, but I have seen several in which there is an admixture of the characters of the two species which I think it worth while to cite. In specimens from Townsend, Massachusetts; Cranston, Rhode Island (*J. F. Collins*), and Southington, Connecticut (*C. H. Bissell*), the plants are *nudiflorum* with the flowers of *canescens*, having the tubes densely glandular. In the Herbarium of Brown University there is a specimen from the Herbarium Olneyanum, with no other locality than Rhode Island, exhibiting the same peculiarities. In a specimen from near Bellefont, Rhode Island (*J. F. Collins*), the plant is *canescens* but the pedicels are strigose, a character belonging to *nudiflorum*, the pedicels of *canescens* being glandular. In a specimen from Southington, Connecticut (*L. Andrews*) the leaves of *nudiflorum* are combined with the densely glandular fruit and pedicels of *canescens*.

Such a marked interchange of characters in these two species as is indicated in the above specimens presents a subject worthy of much careful consideration. Their validity as distinct species is

called into question or else the characters must be very differently drawn. Observers in the field should examine these plants wherever met with, and I should be very glad to receive specimens or notes from any part of New England that will throw light on the constancy or inconstancy of *Rhododendron canescens* and *nudiflorum*.

Rhododendron viscosum, var. *nitidum*, Gray. Dr. E. H. Eames has sent me for examination a specimen of the above variety, with small shiny leaves, an inch or less in length. The plant compares well with specimens in the Gray Herbarium. It was collected by Dr. Eames at Huntington, Connecticut, on September 11, 1893, and was "abundant in a large peat bog, with *Vaccinium Oxycoccus*, L. and *V. corymbosum*, L., etc., while with it grows *Gaylussacia dumosa* (the only station known to me in this vicinity) with the usual plants of such situations." This is the second New England station that I know of for this variety, which must now be entered in my list with a cross.

My authority for the occurrence of *Rhododendron viscosum*, var. *nitidum* in Massachusetts is the Flora of Nantucket, published by Mrs. M. L. Owen in 1888. Mr. L. L. Dame discovered the plant near Sesachacha, and he writes me that Dr. Asa Gray named the specimen which was for some reason not preserved.

Vaccinium corymbosum var. *atrococcum*, Gray. Pres. Ezra Brainerd has shown me a specimen of this form, collected on the margin of Bristol Pond, Bristol, Vermont, July 5, 1898, by Mr. A. C. Dike, and recorded in the Flora of Vermont by Brainerd, Jones and Eggleston, 1900, p. 68. This must now have a cross against it in my list.

Vaccinium pennsylvanicum, var. *angustifolium*, Gray. Dr. C. B. Graves discovered this alpine form of our common Dwarf Blueberry in a sphagnous meadow near the edge of Great Cedar Swamp, in Voluntown, Connecticut, on June 17, 1899, and published it in RHODORA, III, p. 65. I have examined specimens of the plant deposited in the Gray Herbarium. It is a singular jump from the high mountain tops of Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont to a spot in Eastern Connecticut but 260 feet above sea level. In reply to my inquiry as to its habitat, relative abundance, etc., Dr. Graves writes under date of March 16, 1901, "Great Cedar Swamp is an extensive white cedar swamp bordering Pachaug River and its branches in Voluntown. The point where I found the *Vaccinium* was on the eastern edge where some woody growth, bushes and small trees, red maples, etc., had been cut off, leaving a small and low knoll a little less wet

than the sphagnous meadow which surrounded it except on the landward side. . . . There was a small patch a yard or so square with only a few plants. I do not remember seeing any of the ordinary form there. Associated plants were *Lonicera caerulea*, *Rhodora canadensis*, *Carex vestita*, while near by were *Ilex glabra*, *I. laevigata*, *Azalea viscosa*, var. *glauca*, *Nemopantes fascicularis*, *Arethusa bulbosa*, *Carex bullata*, *stricta*, *filiformis*, *Eriophorum paucinervium* and others. I cannot account for its presence here; certainly the cutting off of the woodland would not explain it. Some of the plants mentioned are also northern, and in another portion of the swamp I found *Chiogenes* and *Clintonia borealis*, both rare in this county; also *Cornus canadensis*." A cross should mark this in my list.

Vaccinium pennsylvanicum, var. *nigrum*, Wood. Mr. J. R. Churchill collected on July 17, 1886, in the Blue Hills Reservation, Quincy, Massachusetts, the typical form of this species with blue berries, and near by the variety with black berries without bloom. The contrast between the two forms was noted at the time. I have seen these specimens in Mr. Churchill's herbarium.

Mr. W. W. Eggleston collected this form on Twin Mountains, West Rutland, Vermont, on July 1, 1899, and recorded it in the *Flora of Vermont*, 1900, p. 69. I have seen Mr. Eggleston's specimens both in Dr. Brainerd's herbarium and my own. These two states should each be represented by a cross in my list.

CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS.

SCUTELLARIA PARVULA AND S. AMBIGUA.

M. L. FERNALD.

THE dwarf skullcap, although not a common plant in New England, is known at a few stations in Maine, Vermont and Connecticut. The Maine and Connecticut plant, however, differs in one striking characteristic from specimens from Lake Champlain and adjacent Quebec; the former being minutely puberulent or glabrate, the latter densely pubescent with spreading viscid hairs. Examination of herbarium material shows that both these forms are widely distributed in North America, and an attempt to place them satisfactorily has brought to light an interesting history.